SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES BEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

N O A A

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Inola Radar Data Acquisition Site
30355 South 4180 Road
Inola, Oklahoma 74036

Managed by

Weather Forecast Office and River Forecast Center
10159 E. 11th Street, Suite 300
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74128

Designated Person Responsible for Spill Prevention (DRO):

Printed Name: Steven Piltz, Meteorologist-in-Charge

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: (918) 832-4113

The Regional Environmental Compliance Officer (RECO) has reviewed the facility and determined that an SPCC Plan is not required per 40 CFR 112. This Plan is developed strictly as a Best Management Plan. The determination is based on:

__X__ The facility does not exceed capacity.
_____ The facility meets capacity requirements but, a discharge will not reach navigable waterways.

RECO Printed Name: Mark George

RECO Signature: _____

Date: _____

April 16, 2003 Inola, OK

PART I - GENERAL INFORMATION

A. GENERAL

This section of the Best Management Plan provides general information about the facility.

1. Name:

Inola Radar Data Acquisition (RDA) Site

2. Date of Initial Operation:

March 1993

3. Location:

Street:	30355 S. 4180 Road
City:	Inola
State/Zip Code:	Oklahoma 74036

4. Name and phone number of owner (Point of Contact)

Pete Snyder
Electronic Systems Analyst
(918) 832-4113

5. Facility Contacts

Terry Brisbin
NWS Southern Region Environmental/Safety Coordinator
(817) 978-7777, Ext. 139

B. SITE DESCRIPTION AND OPERATIONS

This Inola RDA site is located northwest of Inola, Oklahoma and is managed by the Tulsa, Oklahoma National Weather Service (NWS) Weather Forecast Office and River Forecast Center (WFO). The mission of the RDA site is storm detection.

Emergency backup power is provided to the facility by an 80 kilowatt (kW) diesel-powered electric generator, typically needed during weather-related outages. The No. 2 diesel fuel that powers the generator is stored in two 250-gallon above ground storage tanks (AST) that are connected in series and essentially act as one 500-gallon AST. Estimated fuel usage is approximately 75 gallons per month. This estimate is based on a weekly automatic testing of the generator and generator use during annual power outages. Fuel consumption would increase based on the frequency and duration of any power outages.

The two 250-gallon ASTs and 80-kW generator are located inside an enclosed RDA generator building west of the RDA tower. The generator building is weatherproof and provides sufficient capacity to contain the combined volume of both ASTs in the event that a spill occurs. The foundation of the RDA building is designed with "tub flooring" that is approximately 6 to 8 inches deep, with a raised door frame to prevent fuel from spilling out of the doorway. The building and foundation are constructed of concrete. The rectangular ASTs are constructed of steel, are compatible with the diesel fuel stored within the tanks, and have a primary vent on the outside of the building. The tanks are equipped with an electronic liquid level sensor, which transmits a signal that can be monitored remotely from both the RDA site and the Tulsa WFO.

Drainage from the area of the generator building containing the two ASTs travels to a drainage ditch along 4180 Road about 150 feet to the west. The ditch directs drainage north parallel to 4180 Road, where it would travel northwest. This area is within the watershed of the Verdigris River, which is about 3 miles west of the RDA site.

None of the tanks are located in the direct line of traffic. A security fence with a locked gate is provided for the RDA tower area, including the 80-kW generator, ASTs, and the shed in which they reside. The door to the generator building is locked to further restrict access.

The facility should maintain spill kit materials such as absorbent pads and mats sufficient to prevent a spill from reaching a nearby water body. Currently, the facility is equipped with sorbent material such as sorbent mats, socks, and pads. These sorbent materials are stored in the generator buildings.

PART II - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL

1. Fuel Unloading

a. Appendix A includes a Tank Ullage and Fueling Log (Appendix A-1) that should be used when fuel is delivered; and

b. Fuel Unloading Procedure Checklist (Appendix A-2) that includes a list of procedures that should be implemented when fuel is delivered.

2. Inspections and Records

Inspection and Maintenance of Tanks: The storage tanks should be inspected weekly for any oil outside the tank, especially at seams (including the underside). The concrete is inspected for excess cracks. The outside of exposed piping should be inspected weekly, especially at the joints such as gasket fittings. Monthly and annual inspections should follow the checklists presented in Appendix B.

Record Keeping: The Environmental Focal Point or designated representative is responsible for completing the ullage logs and documenting fuel unloading procedures. These records, as well as records of all inspections, should be maintained for at least 5 years from the time of inspection.

PART III - SPILL COUNTERMEASURES AND REPORTING

A. SPILL COUNTERMEASURES

This section presents countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill that impacts navigable waters or adjacent shorelines.

A spill containment and cleanup activity will never take precedence over the safety of personnel. No countermeasures will be undertaken until conditions are safe for workers. The **SWIMS** procedure should be implemented as countermeasures as follows:

S - Stop the leak and eliminate ignition sources.

a. Attempt to seal or somehow stop leak if it can be done safely.
b. Attempt to divert flow away from the drainage ditch with a spill barrier or the contents of spill kit. The spill kit is located in the generator building.
c. Eliminate all ignition sources in the immediate area.

W - Warn others.

a. Yell out "SPILL." Inform the person in-charge at your facility.
b. Account for all personnel and ensure their safety.
c. Notify contacts and emergency response contractor as described in the following section for assistance in control and cleanup.

I - Isolate the area.

a. Rope off the area.

M - Minimize your exposure. Stay upwind.

S - Stand by to assist the emergency response contractor, if necessary.

B. SPILL REPORTING

1. General Notification Procedures for All Spills

Within 24 hours, the responsible person or designee (DRO on this plan title page) is directly charged with reporting all oil spills that result from facility operations as follows

a. In the event of an emergency (for example, fire or injury), call **9-1-1** (if "9" is required to obtain an outside telephone line, it may be necessary to dial **9-9-1-1**).

b. Notify the following NWS and NOAA regional and headquarters personnel.

- Mike Jacob, (301) 713-1838 Ext. 165, JMichael.Jacob@noaa.gov, NWS Environmental Compliance Officer
- Olga Kebis, (301) 713-1838 Ext. 173, Olga.Kebis@noaa.gov, NWS Safety Officer
- Terry Brisbin, (817) 978-7777, Ext. 139, Terry.Brisbin@noaa.gov, NWS Southern Region Environmental/Safety Coordinator
- Mark George, (303) 497-3064, Mark.George@noaa.gov, NOAA Mountain Regional Environmental Compliance Officer

c. The RECO shall determine if Federal or state notification is required and follow up accordingly.

2. Cleanup Contractor Notification

An emergency response contractor should also be notified to assist with the clean up, if necessary. NWS has identified the following contractor that is available for an emergency response:

Contractor	Phone Number
Environmental Remediation Specialists Tulsa, Oklahoma	(918) 832-8888

3. Spill Report

The form in Appendix C should be used to complete a spill report. This form should be sent, preferably by e-mail, to the NOAA representatives listed above.

C. Training

The designated person responsible for spill prevention and an alternate should be trained on the fuel unloading procedure and inspection requirements. Additionally, these persons should be trained in spill countermeasures. The alternate should be designated in case the primary person of off site at the time of a spill.

Training should be conducted once annually.